



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR MARCH, 1813.

On the 2d of this month is new Moon, at half past nine in the afternoon.

On the 5th, she is seen to be directing her course between the first of the Ram and the first of the Whale, but considerably nearer to the latter star; the small star below her is the thirteenth of the Fishes, which she passed at fifty minutes past four this afternoon.

On the 6th, is an occultation, which takes place at thirty-nine minutes past eight in the evening, when the twelfth of the Whale is covered by the eastern rim of the Moon, the star being five minutes and three quarters north of the centre, and it emerges at thirty minutes and a half past nine, when it is seven minutes and twenty seconds north of the centre. At this time she crosses the line between the first of the Ram and the first of the Whale.

On the 10th, she is on the meridian at seven, having near to, but below her, to the east, the third of the Twins, and above her, to the west, the seventh and twelfth of this constellation. Above her, to the east, at a considerable distance, are the two first stars of the Twins; and to the east of the line drawn through them and produced, is Jupiter, under whom the Moon directs her course towards the first of the Lion, to be pointed out at this time to the east of the meridian, as are Aldebaran and the first of the Ram, to the west of it. As you cast your eyes from the Moon downwards, in the direction of the meridian, you will not fail of pointing out Sirius on the eastern, and the second of the Great Dog on the west side of it.

On the 14th, she passes the ecliptic, very early in the morning, in her ascending node, but without an eclipse. In the evening she is on the meridian at thirty-one minutes past ten, having directly above her the third of the Lion, and the first to the west of her, as she passed it at twenty-nine minutes past five in the afternoon. Her recess from this star, from its first appearance, will fix attention, and be the means of impressing it on the memory.

On the 16th, the Moon, at first, heads the five stars in triangle of the Virgin, being above and near to the second of this constellation. As the night comes on, it may be perceived that she will pass above the seventh. She comes to the meridian at three minutes after midnight, the second of the Virgin being below her to the west of it, and three quarters of an hour after, is full Moon.

On the 20th, the Moon rises above the line between the first and second of the Balance, which she passes about midnight, and directs her course to the third of this constellation.

On the 25th, the Moon is followed, soon after her rising, by Mars, who is then directly under her; and before day-break, Saturn will be noticed to the east of her; and the three will form a pleasing groupe.

On the 28th, the Moon rises under the two first stars of the Goat, now to the west of her; and on this day she passes the ecliptic, in her descending node in the afternoon.

Mercury is in his superior conjunction on the 7th; and of course, from that time, an evening star, but too near the Sun, at first, to be visible. On the last day of the month, his stay above the horizon after sun-set is nearly two hours; and he is then under the three first stars of the Ram, and will be seen, before he sets, by many observers in the west-by-north. The Moon passes him on the 2d.

Venus is a morning star, but in a very unfavourable situation during the whole month, her stay above the horizon before sun-rise being at first only about forty minutes, and this is daily decreasing. The Moon passes her on the 31st.

Mars is a morning star, arriving at the meridian at six at the latter end of the month, and within half an hour of that time in the former part. His motion is direct through eighteen degrees, from a point near the eighth of the Serpent-bearer, but to the east of it, and ending to the east of the small stars in the head of the Archer. The Moon passes Mars on the 25th.

Jupiter is on the meridian at nineteen minutes past nine in the evening of the 1st, and at ten minutes past eight on the 19th. His motion is retrograde through fifty-six minutes to the 25th, when he is stationary, and, consequently, it is slow and direct after that time. During the whole month, therefore, he is seen nearly in the same spot in the barren region of the Crab, about six degrees to the west of the Nebula; having, when on the meridian, above him the two first stars of the Twins to the west of him. This is a very advantageous month to observe him; and at nine in the evening of the 3d, 10th, and 26th, his first moon is eclipsed; of the 12th, and 19th, the second; of the 14th and 21st, the third; and of the 19th, the fourth. Our Moon passes him on the 12th.

Saturn is a morning star, rising at first about two hours before the Sun, and every morning earlier. His motion is direct through two degrees proceeding from a small distance from the head of the Archer, into the barren space between this constellation and the Goat. The Moon passes him on the 26th.

Herschell is on the meridian at a little before 5 in the morning of the 1st, and at 3 quarters past 3 on the 20th. He is stationary on the 1st; after which, his motion is retrograde through twenty-two minutes; and we have a very good guide to him in the eleventh of the Balance, which he passes on the 15th; the star being then seven minutes and a half to the south of him. You remember this star by its being the nearest to the bright star, the second of the Scorpion, to the west of it; and, by directing a telescope of small power to this star, when near the meridian, at the times above-mentioned, and near twenty degrees above the horizon, you cannot fail of discovering this planet; and his motion by the eleventh of the Balance will be very interesting. The Moon passes him on the 22d.

*Friend's Evening Amusements.*

---

#### ERRATA.

Page 61, col. 1, line 4th from the bottom of the page, for *description*, read *description*.

Page 61, col. 2, line 37 from the top of the page, for *its*, read *it*.

Page 65, col. 1, line 15 from the top of the page, for *volanic*, read *volcanic*.

---

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Address to Fort Hamilton" is of too prosaic a species of poetry for insertion.

We shall defend our correspondent "Erigena" against the flippant and random attack of "L," who, we presume, is totally unacquainted with the lady whom he attempts to satirize. It is our duty to protect our correspondents against ill-natured remarks. If we did not act so, we should ill deserve their favours.

The articles signed "M——d," "H," "Dion," and "S.E." arrived after the Original Communications had been closed; they shall be inserted in the next Number.

The poetry entitled the "Irishman," has appeared too frequently in print to obtain insertion in our pages.

The advertisement from "A Subscriber" is inadmissible.